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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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The Library's Newest Treasures

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Dan Burney (far left), Law Library rare book librarian, makes a point about the recently acquired 1535 *Sachsenspiegel* to staff of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany (from left): Dr. Astrid Mohn, legal counsel; Gen. Winfried Dunkel, defense attaché; Dr. Gottlieb Haas, press counselor; and Helga Schmid, press officer. (*Sachsenspiegel* is the preeminent sourcebook for early German law. The text was first set down in 1240 by a Saxon knight.) *Photo by Reid Baker*

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ANN M. JEFFERSON, PEGGY F. PIXLEY, SHERYLE O. SHEARS, Composing

Library Fills Three Key Positions:
Chief of Staff, Distribution Services, Multimedia Activities

Suzanne E. Thorin, a member of the Library of Congress staff for more than 12 years, has been appointed to the new position of chief of staff in the Office of the Librarian.

She reports directly to Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and will be a member of the Library Management Team.

The position of chief of staff is designed to provide a link between the Librarian and operations in all service units. Duties will include working with Management Team members to gather and synthesize information from which the Librarian can make decisions.

Ms. Thorin is currently acting director of Public Service and Collection Management (PSCM) I, Collections Services. In this capacity she oversees the custodial divisions with special collections in manuscripts, maps, motion pictures, music, photographs, prints and rare books and the area studies divisions devoted to Asian, African and Middle Eastern studies.

Before assuming her current role in August, she was chief of the General Reading Rooms Division (GRR), first serving as acting chief from 1987 until she was named permanently in 1990. As GRR chief, she supervised general reference services in five Library reading rooms—Main, Local History and Genealogy, Social Science, Microform and Machine-Readable Collections. The division has major responsibilities for the development of the Library's general collections.

Laura Elizabeth Campbell

While Ms. Thorin was chief of GRR, she managed the Remote On-Line User Access (ROLLUP) special project team, and the subsequent pilot project, LC DIRECT. The project was designed to make access to Library of Congress bibliographic information available by computer to libraries throughout the nation. Met with enthusiastic response, LC DIRECT continues to expand its network.

During 1988–89, she directed a pilot project that resulted in the establishment of the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room. She has served on numerous committees addressing public service and collection development issues.

Ms. Thorin also served as co-chief negotiator on the AFSCME 2477 master contract bargaining team. She has served on numerous labor-management working groups.

Ms. Thorin was assistant chief of General Reading Rooms in 1984–87. She served in 1982–84 as head of GRR's Research Facilities Section, which provides special services to scholars using the Library's general collections.

She came to the Library in 1980 to head the Music Section at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, a section that provides braille music and teaching materials to Library constituents. She had been an associate professor of music and music librarian at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

Suzanne Thorin

Ms. Thorin holds two master's degrees from the University of Michigan, one in music history and the other in library science, and was elected to both Pi Kappa Lambda and Beta Phi Mu.

Laura Elizabeth Campbell has been named new director of Library Distribution Services.

The post, a key administrative position, will play an important role in future Library development. Ms. Campbell will head a directorate that was established along with its parent unit, Constituent Services, in 1990. Ms. Campbell, a private consultant and vice president of QueTel Corp., will assume direction of Library Distribution Services (LDS) in mid-April. She will oversee the work of some 300 employees, including those in the Cataloging Distribution Service, the Federal Research Division, the Photoduplication Service and Retail Marketing.

As part of the Library's Constituent Services service unit, LDS con-

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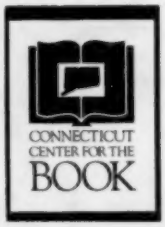
News from the Center for the Book



☐ Millicent D. Abell, Yale University's director of libraries, welcomed 40 participants from throughout Connecticut to a planning symposium for the Connecticut Center for the Book at Yale University on Feb. 14. Featured speakers included literacy advocate Wally Amos; Connecticut state librarian Richard Akeroyd, who served as moderator; Jean Reynolds, president of Millbrook Press and president of the Connecticut center; and LC's John Y. Cole. Participants were divided into discussion groups and developed recommendations for activities in four areas: promoting reading, literacy, and libraries; Connecticut's literary heritage; technology and the future of the book; and the book arts and book history.

☐ The Library of Congress is the only library warranting a separate article in *The Reader's Companion to American History*, edited by Eric Foner and John A. Garraty, and recently published by Houghton Mifflin. Author John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, characterizes the Library as an "uncommon combination of government, learning and librarianship." *The Reader's Companion* was a selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club and the History Book Club.

☐ Dr. Cole also wrote an article on "Wisconsin Book Culture and the Library of Congress," which was published in the Fall 1991 issue of *Wisconsin Academy Review: A Journal of Wisconsin Culture.*

Appointments *(Cont. from p. 111)*

sists of programs that involve fee-based products and services that have traditionally supplemented the Library's free services. Some $15 million in Library products and services are annually distributed nationally and internationally.

Since 1989 Ms. Campbell has been with QueTel, a business management firm she helped found in June 1981. At QueTel, she developed a business plan for the Library's Photoduplication Service. She also was commissioned by the Library to design a strategic planning process for Information Technology Services and a financial plan for the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Laboratory.

From January 1984 to 1989, she was a staff consultant, manager, and then a senior level manager with Arthur Young & Co., directing projects for industry and government. She became familiar with LC when she was employed as a project manager for the strategic planning review of the Library in 1988–89.

Earlier Ms. Campbell was with American Management Systems (1980–81), the Financial Oversight Committee of the D.C. Government (1980), the National League of Cities (1979–80), the Bureau of Public Administration and the state of Maine (1973–79).

She is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University (B.A., 1973), the University of Maine (M.A. in management, 1979) and Georgetown University (M.S. in accounting, 1983).

Robert A. Dierker was appointed senior adviser for multimedia activities in the Office of the Librarian.

Mr. Dierker will be responsible for creating new opportunities for the Library to collaborate with private and public sector organizations in developing a technology-based "library without walls" and will serve on the Library Management Team. He will oversee further development of the American Memory Project, the multimedia data base designed to provide Library of Congress resources to libraries and schools nationwide.

Since May 1991, Mr. Dierker has advised the Library as a consultant on matters relating to multimedia projects, including American Memory, and has worked to develop cooperative undertakings with cable television, public television and publishers of software and print publications.

In 1990–91, he served in a similar capacity with the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Dierker was deputy assistant secretary for media at the Smithsonian from March 1988 to November 1990. He oversaw the activities, development and operations of the Office of Telecommunications, including Radio Smithsonian, the *Smithsonian* and *Air and Space* magazines, and the Smithsonian Institution Press. He was the Smithsonian executive in charge of production for "Smithsonian World," the Emmy Award-winning public television series.

From 1974 to 1988 Mr. Dierker served as associate general counsel of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Dierker is the creator of "Invention," a prime-time coproduction of the Smithsonian and the Discovery Channel. He also founded and served as a board director of the National Demonstration Laboratory for Interactive Technology, now located at the Library of Congress.

During his 17 years with the Smithsonian, Mr. Dierker provided advice on legal, policy, corporate development and management matters to the institution's business and media activities.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Dierker earned his B.A. (1968) and J.D. (1971) at Ohio State University.

Ebony Editor Speaks at Library:
Urges 'Common Element of History' for All

"It is no accident that the greatest utterances on the American dream came not from Jefferson or Washington but from African Americans like Martin Luther King Jr. and Langston Hughes," said Lerone Bennett Jr., senior editor of *Ebony* magazine.

Mr. Bennett was the keynote speaker for the 1992 Black History Month program held Feb. 27 at the Library. So many wanted to see and hear Mr. Bennett that an overflow crowd watched his address on monitors in the sixth floor lobby.

"One of the greatest ironies of American history is that American history, not race, made African-Americans guardians of the American dream by putting them in a historical vice they could not get out of without extricating everybody else," said Mr. Bennett, the author of nine books, including *Before the Mayflower* and *A History of Black America*.

After starting his career as a reporter and then city editor at the *Atlanta Daily World* in 1949–53, he joined Johnson Publications, publishers of *Jet* and *Ebony*. After working as associate editor of *Jet* for a year, he became associate editor of *Ebony*, a position he held until he was promoted to senior editor in 1958.

The lifelong library junkie, as Mr. Bennett referred to himself, spoke on "The Quest for Common American History." He suggested that "America cannot be America" until blacks, whites, browns, males and females meet and know one another as partners and a common element in their histories is found.

The speech was prefaced by a tribute to Carter G. Woodson, subject of a current LC exhibit. "In February 1926 the great American and African-American historian Carter G. Woodson singlehandedly founded what was then called Negro History Week. Sixty-six years later we find ourselves here at the Library and the nation's capital celebrating the national Black History Month, which is perhaps the biggest and most complete ethnic celebration in the United States of America," Mr. Bennett said.

He then turned to an analysis of American history. He used adjectives such as beautiful, tragic and terrible to describe black history and the reasons why it is celebrated. "This history constitutes a total challenge to both blacks and whites and black and white institutions," Mr. Bennett said. "This challenge goes deeper than the superficial arguments over multiculturalism. The challenge I'm talking about is at the core of black and white identity, for if black Americans are not what white history says they are, then American history is not what we think it is."

The audience applauded when he continued, "The black experience is not a little ghetto experience but a mainstream experience."

He spoke of the impossibility of understanding American history without some understanding of the black experience.

Blacks' contributions to society are important and should be recognized, said Mr. Bennett. "From black blood came the white sugar and white cotton that made Memphis, Charleston, Atlanta, Boston and Washington, D.C.," he said.

Many in the audience nodded approval when Mr. Bennett lamented the departure of Thurgood Marshall from the Supreme Court.

Lerone Bennett: "The black experience is not a little ghetto experience but a mainstream experience." *Photo by Reid Baker*

"He reminded Americans that the famous preamble to the Constitution, 'We the People,' did not apply to the majority of the American people." Further quoting Justice Marshall, he said, "The government [the Founding Fathers] devised was defective from the start, requiring several amendments, a civil war and momentous social transformations to attain this system of government we hold fundamental today."

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Bennett *(Cont. from p. 113)*

The *Ebony* editor acknowledged that more and more people are becoming aware of the need for a common history. "Large numbers of Americans have begun questioning the leadership, morality and common sense of national monuments like Abraham Lincoln and the white Founding Fathers," he said. "The interesting and dangerous point here is that the questions are coming not from ordinary citizens but from mayors, legislators, governors and Supreme Court justices.

"The biggest secret of American history is that we have not yet written or created a common history of the American people," Mr. Bennett continued. "The biggest secret of our common history is that we have no common history, [or at least] there is no commonly accepted history."

According to information presented by Mr. Bennett, the need for a common history will increase to a point when the tables will soon be turned and the majority will be the minority in America. "The old history based on the idea that this is a white country is dead, gone, it's never coming back again," Mr. Bennett said. "By the year 2000, according to current projections, white Americans will be the largest ethnic minority in six of the 10 largest American cities."

Looking to the future, Mr. Bennett said, "The problem of the 21st century is the creation for the first time in the United States of America of a common history," he said. "What a challenge, what a task. I'm not at all sure we can do this, but I think the American future is riding on the effort."

Mr. Bennett concluded his speech on a hopeful note: "I believe the true discovery of America is before us. The real July 4 is yet to come. I believe that if we—relatively conscious blacks and whites—do not falter now in our duty, we may be able, handful that we are, to end the racial nightmare and achieve our country's [potential] and change the history of the world." —*Jody Nielsen*

Second Bobbitt Poetry Prize To Be Awarded in October

Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt, at age 38, while she was at the Library

The 1992 Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry of the Library of Congress will be presented in October 1992 for the best book of poetry published by a living U.S. author during the preceding two years (i.e., during 1990 or 1991).

The first of these biennial prizes, presented in even-numbered years, was awarded to James Merrill in October 1990 for his collection *The Inner Room.* The $10,000 prize is given by the family of the late Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt of Austin, Texas, in her memory. She was President Lyndon B. Johnson's sister and, while a graduate student in Washington during the 1930s, was an employee of the Library, where she met coworker and college student O.P. Bobbitt, whom she later married. Their son, Philip C. Bobbitt, has said:

"After my mother's death, I discovered a cache of old index cards apparently used as surreptitious notes under the eyes of a superintendent who supposed perhaps that mother was typing Dewey decimals. The long campaign by which my father moved, successively, from conspiratorial coworker to confidant to suitor was partly played out in the indexing department of the Library. Sometime after my mother's death, my father and I decided to endow a memorial in her honor and, owing to the history I have described, the Library of Congress was suggested as a possible recipient of this memoriam."

The Bobbitt Prize, a milestone in the Library's history, was the first such award given by the Library since, in the aftermath of controversy surrounding the Library's awarding of the 1948 Bollingen Prize to Ezra Pound for his *Pisan Cantos,* the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress in 1949 adopted a policy prohibiting the Library thenceforth from granting any more awards or prizes.

On April 15, 1988, however, the committee, under the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship, respectively, of Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Rep. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), approved Librarian of Congress James H. Billington's petition for the resumption of "the awarding of prizes by the Library of Congress in recognition of exceptionally meritorious achievements in the life of the mind, including works in biography, history, fiction, poetry and drama, as requested by the Librarian."

The Bobbitt Prize was the first literary prize to be offered and administered by the Library since this congressional approval took effect.

A four-person committee to select the three-person Bobbitt Prize jury for the 1992 award convened at the Library the week of Feb. 24, made up of the Librarian of Congress, Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Joseph Brodsky, a publisher appointed by the Academy of American Poets and a literary critic appointed by the Bobbitt family. The prize jury will convene by mid-September.

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Diana Rigg Gives Unexpected Performance

LC Forum Draws Capacity Crowd

Flyers around the Library billed the event as a "forum" for LC staffers with guest speaker Diana Rigg.

But what the audience was treated to was more like a performance, a one-woman show featuring the famous actress re-creating the history of the theater.

The standing-room-only crowd in the Madison Building's Mumford Room saw the actress of "The Avengers" fame, as she put it, sing for her supper.

In addition to getting a tour of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection of rare books, she came to discuss her 1982 book, "No Turn Unstoned," a collection of bad reviews throughout history.

"The book started some years ago over a long and rather boozy dinner. We were a mixed group of actors, directors and musicians, and in the course of the evening the talk turned to bad notices. . . . We were able to laugh over something that had deeply hurt us. It proved cathartic."

She decided to write a book compiling the bad reviews, "in the belief that no matter how great or grand, everyone must some time in their career have had one."

Turning to her colleagues in Britain, Ms. Rigg wrote to John Gielgud, Laurence Olivier, Peggy Ashcroft, Paul Schofield and others. She then threw the net wider and wrote to American actors. "The famous and the secure wrote back," she said. "Hepburn, Heston, Bacall. But to a disappointing number of people, failure was a rude word. One actress wrote back and said she'd had a lobotomy and couldn't remember her bad notices!" The audience bellowed.

That laughter carried through much of the "performance" as Ms. Rigg told how the theater was established and grew, from antiquity to the present. "I learned in my research that actors and actresses had struggled very hard to maintain the theater and that this was a profession with dignity . . . that went way back into the mists of time."

According to Ms. Rigg, critical writing was not considered a profession until the 18th century. Researchers interested in criticism from before the 1900s must rely on the writings of historians.

"I find it a comfort to read about actors in the 17th century forgetting their lines. . . . We still do it. I find it fascinating that hundreds of years ago society found aspects of the theater disturbing," she said. But she was not condemning criticism:

"You, the audience, have the right to criticize what you see. . . . Bad notices go as far back as the earliest known actor, Thespus," she said.

"He founded our profession and received the first bad notice doing it during the course of a play around 560 B.C." Thespus had stepped out of character to impersonate a god. Then Ms. Rigg paused, and with the timing of a polished comedian delivered the punch line: "Ambitious actors are famous for improving their parts."

By 543 B.C. the acting profession had become well established; acting competitions were held in Athens, where Thespus was awarded first prize. But philosophers such as Plato were not convinced of the profession's nobility. Ms. Rigg learned that "Plato would have exiled the acting profession in his ideal Republic. He wrote: 'In our state, such as he are not permitted to exist. The law will not allow them. So after we have anointed him with myrrh . . . we shall send him away to another city.' "

There was a pause and then another perfectly delivered punch line: "The first instance of don't call us, we'll call you!"

Diana Rigg gives a one-woman show at LC. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

When the dramatic traditions of ancient Greece moved to the Roman Empire, standards declined, she said. There were some good dramatists such as Seneca and Terence, "but in general, the theater offered a very uneven fare of elaborate spectacle and farce."

One Roman poet described the style of acting as a "hideous, revolting spectacle." And to that voice of disapproval was added another critic, "more powerful and lasting in its condemnation," she said. "The voice of the newly established Christian church.

"Up to this time the critics had pretty much confined themselves to saying, 'I don't approve,' " Ms. Rigg continued. "Now they'd begun to declare with mounting conviction that 'God doesn't approve!' "

By the end of the 6th century A.D. what remained of the classical tradition of acting was in ruins. But the ragged itinerant acting troupes

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'What Came to Be Called America':
An Introduction to LC's Quincentenary Exhibit

This is the first in a series of articles on the Library's Columbus quincentenary exhibit, "1492: An Ongoing Voyage." This segment will focus on the first of four main sections of the exhibit; subsequent articles in April, May and June will discuss the other three exhibition sections. In July, the Information Bulletin *will publish a cover story on the program.*

The story of the Americas, more than any other area of the world, is the story of peoples and cultures coming together.

"One of the things that becomes evident when studying the history of the last 500 years is that we have societies based on a cultural mixture, including indigenous peoples, Europeans and Africans. That rich combination is still evident today in varying degrees. This is why we see the program, in extension, as being an ongoing voyage."

So said Barbara Loste, referring to the work that she, along with John Hébert, and other Library staffers have been doing to prepare for the Aug. 12 opening of the exhibit "1492: An Ongoing Voyage," an event planned to coincide with the International Geographical Congress in Washington.

Dr. Hébert, coordinator of the Quincentenary Program and assistant chief of the Hispanic Division, and Ms. Loste, exhibit director and assistant coordinator of the program, with the help of many Library specialists and two guest curators, have searched the Library's rich collections to find the approximately 360 items on display.

According to Ms. Loste, a Latin Americanist and exhibits coordinator, "Over 90 percent of these items are from the Library's collections. However, pieces have been loaned to us by the San Antonio Museum Association, Tulane University, the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, private collectors and others.

"When we started the project in 1989, the first thing we did was to get in touch with the LC specialists to ask for their assistance," she said. "They gave us ideas on how their collections could be used to reflect upon the significance of the story of 1492, both in the exhibit and in the larger Quincentenary Program. We hadn't refined the story yet, so we started asking ourselves: What things would both the general public and scholars like to know about this period of time?"

"All these people furnished ideas," said Dr. Hébert. "We often think of the Library as being an enormous collection of books," added Ms. Loste, "but the variety of formats that we have found, from codices, to illustrated manuscripts, to musical instruments, globes and pictorial views—all these things are in the collections. They are much more vibrant and diverse than we ever could have expected."

"And the people who know about the material are there, working with it on a daily basis," said Dr. Hébert.

One aspect of the exhibit that Dr. Hébert and Ms. Loste decided early on was that "An Ongoing Voyage" would cover the years 1450–1600.

Making that decision was easy. But once they began to think about what they would actually present to

(Cont. on p. 118)

Pictures from an exhibition (above): "Making Tortillas in the Caribbean," from Girolamo Benzoni's *La Historia del Mondo Nuevo*, Rome, 1565; "Village of Secotan," from Thomas Hariot's *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*, Frankfort, 1590

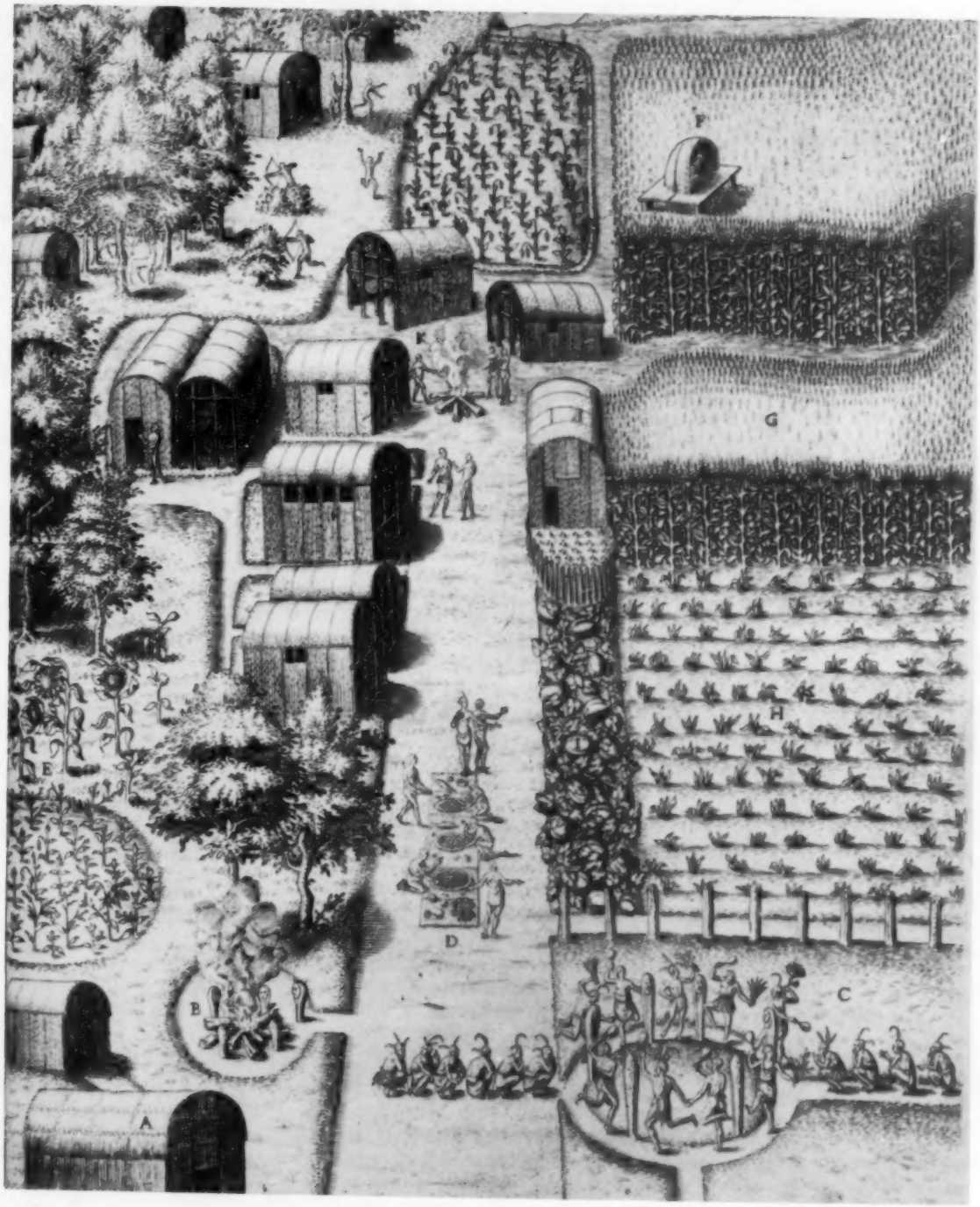
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Exhibit *(Cont. from p. 116)*
visitors, "we began to question how much we ourselves knew about this period," said Dr. Hébert, an expert on Latin America. "We realized that throughout the educational process many of us have developed misunderstandings about what is history." As Dr. Hébert points out, most students learn about the 1492 landfall "and then go straight on to Jamestown," founded in 1607. "But what happened in between?" he asks.

The exhibit's intent is not only to fill in that gap, but also to stir visitors to explore beyond its parameters.

"Homme Camacan Mongoyo," from Jean Baptiste Debret's *Voyage Pittoresque et Historique au Bresil*, Paris, 1834–39

Where to Begin. Deciding *when* to begin the exhibit (1450) did not answer the question of *how*. "One thing that was debated was how physically to enter this exhibit," said John Hébert. "At one point we were discussing two simultaneous entry points, a Western Hemisphere path and a Mediterranean path, but that was not something we could physically do. So for the longest period we looked at entering through Europe and working our way into America and then into the later contact" between the two worlds.

Then he and Barbara Loste decided to reverse the process by beginning the exhibit in the Americas. "We are part of America," said Dr. Hébert in justifying the decision. Thus visitors to the exhibit will start in the Western Hemisphere before 1492, "travel" to the Mediterranean world and then back to America to tell the story of the interaction of the two. This scenario determined the organization of the exhibit into the following sections:

☐ "On the Eve of 1492: What Came to Be Called America,"

☐ "On the Eve of 1492: The Mediterranean,"

☐ "The Atlantic Joined" and

☐ "Europe Claims America."

Section 1: "What Came to Be Called America." This section will focus on the diversity and complexity of the societies in five areas of the Americas.

"We chose the Caribbean [as the first of the five divisions] because it was the area where the American peoples would later feel the consequences of European settlement for the first time," said Ms. Loste.

"For all of the areas, we selected materials in a variety of formats – manuscripts, codices, prints, maps, etc.," Dr. Hébert added. "What we are saying is, 'Look at the richness and the variety of materials through which one can seek an understanding of history.'

"We must take into consideration, however, that much of what we know about America before 1492 is dependent upon those writings and drawings prepared by Europeans who arrived during the following centuries," he cautioned.

"Twenty highlight items in the exhibit have been chosen to capture the viewer's attention and draw the visitor through the exhibit in such a way that the story line becomes coherent," he said.

"What Came to Be Called America" has five highlight items:

☐ "An Indigenous Garden," from the Francis Drake manuscript on loan from the Pierpont Morgan Library. This manuscript includes an image of a man sowing grain, offering important information on what life was like in the Caribbean at the point of contact. For example, the watercolor shows native plants that were commonly cultivated before European arrival: papayas, gourds, pineapples, beans, tobacco and corn.

"Intercropping, an intensive use of the land, was characteristic of the indigenous agriculture in many parts of the Americas," said Ms. Loste.

☐ "Codex Becker" is a document from the Mixtec region of Mexico, which highlights the Middle American section. "There are only about a dozen pre-Columbian, or precontact, documents from Meso-America in existence today," said Ms. Loste. "Most of the rich examples of these documents were lost or destroyed."

"Codex Becker No. 1, on loan from the Viennese Museum fur Volkerkunde, is a very rare pre-Conquest skin screenfold, probably collected from its Mexican Indian owners in the mid-19th century," said Dr. Hébert. "It is essentially a genealogy of the 11th century, a statement of dynastic succession, drawn in a traditional style."

☐ "View of Chimborazo" represents life in the highlands of the Andes. Chimborazo is an extinct volcano in central Ecuador that was within the Incan empire.

The image is by Alexander von Humboldt, a scientist who explored the region in 1799–1804. "Although the people of the area lacked writ-

(Cont. on p. 129)

Rigg *(Cont. from p. 115)*

carried the ancient tradition throughout Europe. Because they had been written down, the classical dramas survived and were still enjoyed by the well-educated members of the church.

"Ironically enough," Ms. Rigg said, "a new dramatic tradition finally arose from within the church itself. Latin dialogues chanted during services led to the development of a liturgical drama. Bible stories were acted first in Latin and then in the vernacular."

The technical crafts of the stage also had their genesis during this period. Sets were built and costumes designed for the productions. "Presentations increasingly became more elaborate," she said. The actors at first were clerics; laymen were later invited to play the non-Christian roles. "The elixir not surprisingly grew uneasy and in the end it was too exuberant to be contained by the church. It burst out into the streets, where it found a ready audience."

But without the discipline of the church, stagecraft deteriorated, with many actors not even bothering to learn their lines. Quoting a writer of the day, Ms. Rigg said, " 'A person followed at their back with the book in his hand and telleth them softly what they must pronounce aloud.' "

In London, actors began to band together and performed wherever they could, but the city fathers were adept at putting barriers in their path. Laws were passed that made it dangerous to stage a performance without the protection of a powerful patron.

By 1572 "a player giving a casual performance risked brutal consequences," even death, Ms. Rigg said. Two years later, performances were banned without prior approval of the aldermen. Thus, in 1576, an impresario gambled and built a theater outside the city limits, and within about 20 years, four other similar ventures were initiated. "Theater in England was established," she said.

The actress with (from left) her agent, Lionel Larner; and Margrit Krewson of the European Division and Roberta Stevens of Cultural Affairs, both of whom organized the event. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Only the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603 stopped performances entirely. Wrote John Chamberlain, whose theater company was the first to stage Shakespeare's plays: "The funeral of the queen is put off till the 29th of the month to the great hindrance of our players, which are forbidden to play so long as her body is above ground," Ms. Rigg said, before cracking, "a case of no stone, no turn."

From then on, the theater took its place in society. It was "considered important, people wrote about it and from these reports we're able to follow the styles of acting and writing, the philosophy of the time, sexual attitudes, and most important of all, the prevailing tastes of the audience," she said.

After delivering her comedic history lesson, Ms. Rigg discussed "the common ground" among all actors: bad reviews.

She started with the playwright she considers to be the greatest of all: Shakespeare. "By all evidence he was well liked by his contemporaries," she said, "and it seems inconceivable that he should ever get a bad notice. However, here is a fellow playwright [Lord Byron] who disliked not only his plays but also his acting."

According to Byron, "Shakespeare's name, you may depend on it, stands absurdly too high and will go down."

She then took a look at "the wild distortions" of Shakespeare's intent through the ages. Wrote one critic of a 1981 production of "A Winter's Tale": "It is worthily done but one gets uncomfortable for the actors who are surrounded by cubes and cones. You can't quell the fear that when one of them sits down on a cone instead of a cube . . ." The roars of the audience drowned her out before she said, ". . . the blank verse will suffer."

She then acted out a diary entry of the lead actress in "Romeo and Juliet," produced in the Deep South in the 19th century. In her best Southern drawl, Ms. Rigg said, " 'In the midst of cruel, cursed fate, his dagger fell from his dress. I, embracing him, [picked] it up because I knew I should want it in the end' " of the performance.

Some other stinging reviews of plays now considered classics:

☐ For Tom Stoppard's "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead":

(Cont. on p. 125)

LC's Recent Acquisitions:
A Bounty of New Treasures

by John J. Wayne

The breadth and value to researchers of the Library's recent acquisitions are beyond the scope of a single article. Even a brief assessment of their variety and potential use to future generations is virtually impossible.

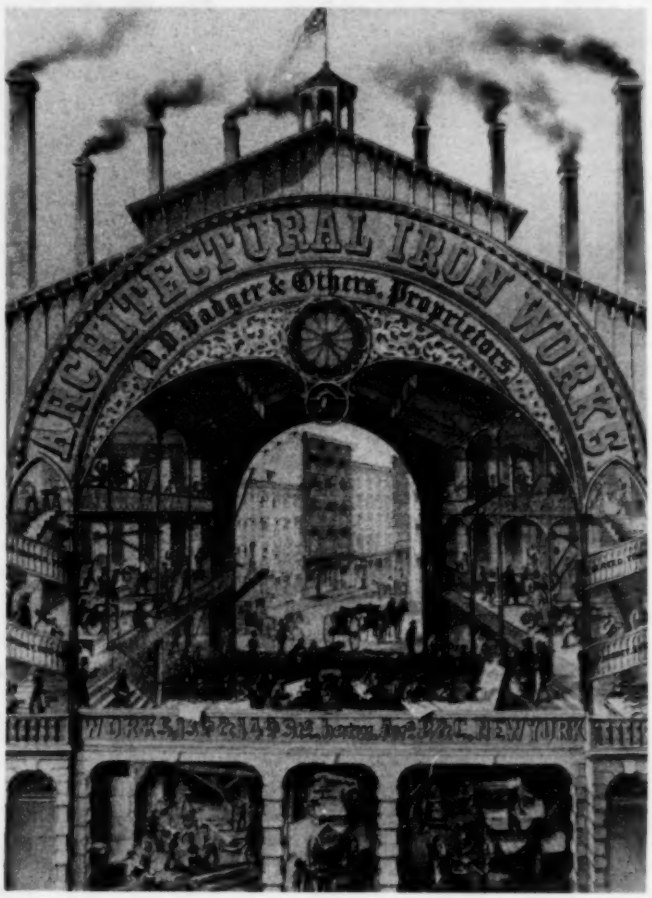
But patterns do emerge. For example, many of the new materials complement collections already at the Library, so treasures become even richer.

In the Manuscript Division, for example, American history is enlivened by the new acquisitions. The papers of early American diplomat William Vans Murray (1760–1803) for 1790–1800 are here (thanks to an anonymous donor), as are those of attorney Jeremiah Black (1810–1883), who served as a Pennsylvania District Court judge, then as justice and later chief justice of the state Supreme Court. He was later appointed U.S. Attorney General in 1857 by President James Buchanan, where he participated in some of the nation's major constitutional quarrels. Black was named secretary of state in 1860 and then nominated by Buchanan as a candidate for the U.S. Supreme Court. (Republicans blocked Senate confirmation.)

As an aide to President Andrew Johnson in constitutional matters, Black helped to draft the veto of the first Reconstruction Act of 1867.

Eighteen recently acquired letters of Samuel F.B. Morse (1791–1872), will supplement the already extensive LC holdings for the inventor of the telegraph and Morse code, who was also a noted sculptor and portrait painter.

Likewise, thanks to a recent purchase, the 1850s papers of Jane Pierce (1806–1863), the widow of Franklin Pierce (president in 1853–1857), will swell the sizable collection of Pierce papers already in the Manuscript Division.



Frontispiece for the Architectural Iron Works of New York 1865 catalog

Collections from the Civil War and Reconstruction are heavily represented by materials ranging from the commission as lieutenant general of Ulysses S. Grant in 1863 to contemporaneous accounts on aeronautics, balloon warfare, naval ships and submarines. There are even the papers, including dental records, of Edward Maynard, a Washington, D.C., dentist during the Civil War.

John R. Sellers, a specialist on the Civil War collection, itemized some of its holdings: "Civil War sketchbooks of camp life, battle scenes, fortifications, encampments, soldiers' letters and diaries, in all, some 1,200 separate collections, running the whole gamut."

(Already, the Manuscript Division's 1986 guide "Civil War Manuscripts" has

proved itself something of a treasure, with all copies now "sold out," even though it does not record the scores of new Civil War items acquired since its publication.)

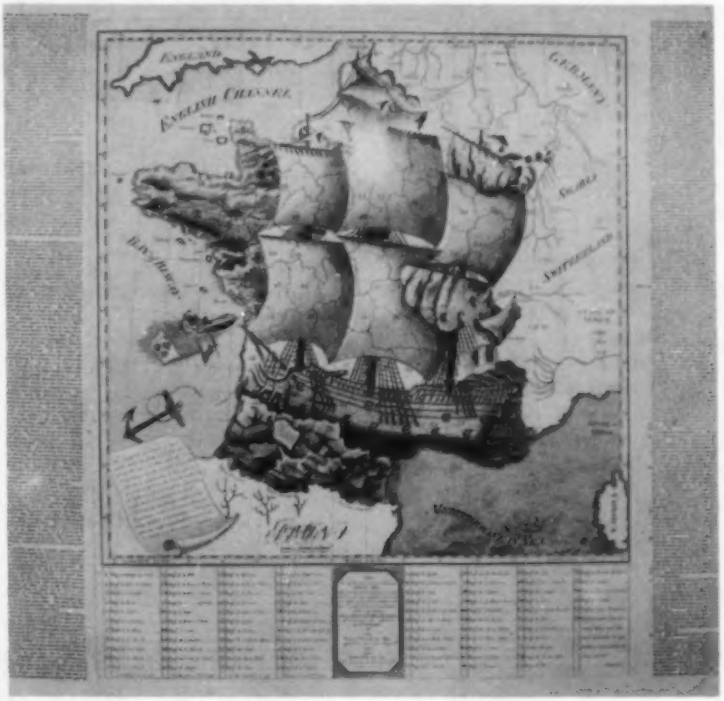
The Manuscript Division's archives on American culture offer surprises too. Specialist Alice Birney mentioned some significant additions: the papers of Shirley Jackson (1919–1965), famous for her macabre fiction, as well as new collections of the papers of novelist Ayn Rand (1905–1982) and those of architect and industrial designer Raymond Loewy (1893–1986), the "father of streamlining," responsible for much of the look of modern America.

"All 'manuscript' materials are no longer necessarily limited to textual media," Ms. Birney notes. "This year, 1992, will mark the centennial of the death of American poet Walt Whitman, for instance. Our vast Whitman collections also contain a number of artifacts. . . . The poet's pen, spectacles and haversack relate to his Civil War services as a medical aide. The Maison de Poesie in Paris is presenting an exhibit, using in part reproductions researched in person from Manuscript Division holdings."

Ms. Birney added that "1992 will also mark the centennial of the birth of Edna St. Vincent Millay, and we are fielding inquiries relating to the early feminist poet's centennial at Saratoga Springs, N.Y."

Like the Whitman collection, the recently acquired materials of Joshua Logan (1908–1988)—stage ("Annie Get Your Gun") and screen director ("Picnic," "South Pacific")—are an example of a collection in many media, from letters and notes to Dictaphone belts, cassettes and films (motion picture, home movie, screen tests, videotapes) to programs, broadsides, posters and office diaries.

The recent acquisitions spotlight a new trend in Library holdings, those relating to the so-called Russian expatriates, who pursued their careers outside the Russian homeland after the 1917 revolution. The materials include correspondence from Russian expatriate novelist Vladimir Nabokov (1899–1977), which supplements other Nabokov holdings, and two important new collections of materials relating to the legendary stage and film actress Alla Nazimova (1879–1945). (Many of these so-called expatriates remained officially stateless for some years before adopting non-Soviet citizenship.)



A British map of Republican France in the 1790s, depicted as a sailing ship.

Nazimova's legend began onstage in the United States about 1905, when she became the foremost interpreter of Ibsen's dramas, and continued during her career as a film star after 1916, spanning both the silent and sound eras. Another Nazimova collection (also a gift from her family), is now in the Motion Picture Reading Room; it includes letters and clippings, portraits and film-stills, further confirming her achievements.

The Music Division has recently purchased some items of worldwide significance, involving the Russian expatriates. Among these are letters from composer Vladimir Dukelsky (1903–1969) to Boris Kochno (1904–1990) of the Ballets Russes de Serge Diaghilev, documenting the composer's collaboration with Kochno, the scenarist, for the Ballets Russes' 1925 production of *Zephire et Flore*, featuring the choreography of Leonide Massine.

Dukelsky, famous as a composer of "serious" classical music, did not limit himself only to that form. As "Vernon Duke," he became equally famous in America for musical theater and motion picture music. He is the composer of such popular

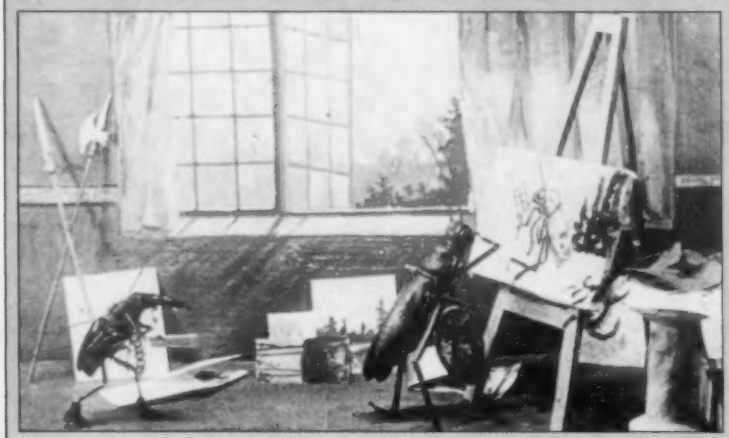
(Cont. on p. 123)

Close Encounters of the Library Kind

James H. Billington once answered with a single word when asked to characterize his greatest source of job satisfaction as Librarian of Congress.

"Proximity," he said, the simple fact of being so close to the riches of the Library's collections.

Many others who also work at the Library share this particular satisfaction. Last November they were given a chance to indulge it as never before. For two hours, the Madison Building's Mumford Room was temporarily transformed into a cabinet of curiosities. Specialists from all over the Library unveiled recent acquisitions and discussed their significance in a program organized by the Collections Development Office.



"The Cameraman's Revenge": Early cinematic animation, in this case, by Russians in 1912, shows anthropomorphic insects. *Photo courtesy the Museum of Modern Art*

The past year was an unusually good one for retrospective acquisitions. Several million dollars' worth of items were laid out for the staff to see. The sweep of history, nationality and formats was staggering. This was "show and tell" on a grand scale.

James Gilreath, American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, led with two 19th century books that were instrumental in shaping romantic visions of the American West: the *Reise in das Innere Nord-America,* of Maximilian Alexander Philipp, Prince of Wied-Neuwied (Coblenz: J. Hoelscher, 1839–1841) and F.V. Hayden's *The Yellowstone National Park* . . . (Boston: L. Prang and Co., 1876).

The former contains hand-colored engravings of paintings of Plains Indians by Karl Bodmer. Hayden's work is illustrated with chromolithographs of watercolors of Yellowstone by Thomas Moran, whose paintings are in the U.S. Capitol. Hayden's book was vital in establishing the National Park System.

Peter VanWingen, also from the Rare Book Division, followed with a contemporary treasure, the working production materials for *Dido and Aeneas,* recently published by Janus Press in Vermont. According to Mr. VanWingen, Janus is one of the finest publishers in the United States. The Library is making a special effort to keep a record of its output, including rough design sketches and working materials donated by the founder, Clare Van Vliet.

One of the selections from George Atiyeh of the African and Middle Eastern Division was represented by a facsimile, itself something of a treasure. A unique 15th century illuminated manuscript known as the Washington Haggadah was reproduced to commemorate the 75th anniversary of LC's Hebraic Section and to help support the Library's extensive exhibition early last year of Judaic treasures. The Haggadah is read in Jewish homes during the Passover seder and tells of the exodus from Egypt.

The Library's original has been called one of the "jewels" of the collection. It was created in the Italian style by Joel ben Simeon, the most prolific Hebrew artist-scribe of the 15th century.

Dr. Atiyeh also brought a copy of the second book ever printed in the Arab world, a Christian New Testament from 1706. Printing came late to this area because of the Muslim emphasis on the hand-written tradition as a means of glorifying the word of God.

Two fine Persian manuscripts were displayed: the "Love Poems of Sa'di" from the 19th century and the 18th century *Shahnamah,* or *Book of Kings,* an epic poem spanning 40 generations of pre-Islamic Persian history.

James Flatness of the Geography and Map Division next wheeled in a matched pair of Wilson globes, one terrestrial and the other celestial, from 1837. During the last decade, the division has emphasized American globe production in its collection

activities. Modern interests were represented by a National Atlas of Japan, a graphic tour-de-force of 235 thematic maps depicting a wide range of information, from the volume of vehicular traffic to the distribution of libraries in this island nation.

Mr. Flatness then gave the audience a look at the future of map acquisitions with a digital animated video map of Los Angeles. The production was created by digitizing a LANDSAT satellite image taken from space 570 miles up and merging it with elevation data. Areas as small as the size of a professional baseball field can be seen on a LANDSAT image.

The video, whimsically called "L.A.: The Movie" was produced as an experiment by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory by feeding approximately 2.6 billion bytes of information into a computer that ran for 5½ days to process the information. The result was a simulated three-dimensional computer graphic "flight" around Los Angeles, complete with sweeps down the rift of the San Andreas fault and offshore excursions familiar to anyone who has ever been in a holding pattern waiting to land at LAX.

Dan Burney of the Law Library brought the audience back to earth with a 1535 German law book, the *Sachsenspiegel* (*The Mirror of the Saxons*), the preeminent sourcebook for early German law. The text was first set down in 1240 by a Saxon knight.

Gerald Gawalt of the Manuscript Division displayed a letter to James Monroe from Ann Thompson Gerry, widow of Vice President Elbridge Gerry, requesting a promotion for her son in the Navy. The division also recently acquired a rare plantation record book of the Binns family of Loudoun Co., Va., from the late 18th century. This is a notable historical source, one of the few surviving records of a plantation where free whites, free blacks and slaves all worked together.

John Haynes shared examples from the Owen Lattimore Papers. Lattimore led an exotic life, beginning with travels in Manchuria and the Far East in the 1920s and eventually including a position as a special adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and a distinguished scholarly career. Mr. Haynes described Lattimore's journal from a 1929 trip to Mongolia with detailed notes on every facet of the culture. The papers also include rare ephemera, such as a propaganda pamphlet prepared by the Chinese to solicit U.S. support in their war with Japan.

Cooper Graham of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division contributed the most bizarre item: a Russian silent film feature from 1912, "The Cameraman's Revenge" by Wladyslaw Starewicz. This film introduced stop-motion techniques to the Soviet Union through the use of animated model insect figures. A dragonfly danced on a tiny stage while beetles applauded. Later, the insects descend the steps of the theater, tip their hats to other entomological passers-by and drive off in a tiny automobile, among other scenes.

Mr. Graham also noted additional recent Russian acquisitions, including 25 movies from the Stalinist era and commercial videocassettes with material from the 1950s–1970s.

Elizabeth Auman of the Music Division brought forth the manuscript of the last symphonic poem by Franz Liszt, "From the Cradle to the Grave" (1883) as well as George Gershwin's notebook of songs from 1916 to 1922. The notebook was purchased by Mrs. Ira Gershwin and presented as a gift to the Library last March.

(Cont. on p. 128)

Acquisitions *(Cont. from p. 121)*

standards as "April in Paris" and "Autumn in New York."

One of the the world's most famous, controversial and sought-after examples of choreographic notation is that of Marie Rambert (1888–1982) documenting Vaslav Nijinsky's choregraphy for *Le Sacre de Printemps* (*The Rite of Spring*). It will soon join the Music Division collections. Nijinsky had enlisted Igor Stravinsky to compose his then-"peculiar" musical score to accompany Nijinsky's equally "peculiar," mannered gestures and contortions, in an attempt to artistically approximate prehistoric Russian rituals, for which Nicholas Roerich (1874–1947), painter-designer and archaeological authority, devised the costumes and settings. The 1913 production provoked storms of protest and counterprotest.

The 89-page score, a first edition arrangement for four hands, containing Rambert's notations of Nijinsky's choreography, served as the primary source material for the Joffrey Ballet's successful reconstruction of the *Sacre* ballet in 1988.

Marie Rambert (in 1913, Marie Ramberg) went on to become one of the founders of ballet in England, heading the Rambert Ballet Co. on the tiny Stage of the London Mercury Theatre.

The Dukelsky and Rambert acquisitions supplement the Library's 1982 acquisition of the "Notebooks" of Serge Diaghilev (1872–1929), the formidable producer-impresario for the Ballets Russes (1909–1929). Besides Diaghilev's notes, in Russian and French, for productions from 1926 to 1929 (the year Diaghilev died), and a huge library of actual or proposed musical scores for the troupe, this collection includes a giant poster by Leon Bakst, as well as a Bakst costume design for *La Belle au Bois Dormant* (*Sleeping Beauty*). There is also a Bakst portrait (circa 1910) of a prone Nijinsky (in *Danse*

(Cont. on p. 124)

Acquisitions *(Cont. from p. 123)*

Siamoise), in addition to letters from Sergei Prokofiev, Serge Lifar, Otto Klemperer and Andre Bauchant.

In the Law Library, rare book librarian Dan Burney displayed the 1723 edition of Giles Jacobs' *The Laws of Liberty and Property*, a recent acquisition, and the 1535 Leipzig *Sachsenspiegel*, a Latin and Old German legal text in black-letter type.

George Atiyeh, acting chief of the African and Middle Eastern Division, presents some rare Arabic- and Turkish-language volumes recently acquired. These include a facsimile of a 16th century *Koran*, the "Chester Beatty Ms. 1558," from the original "purchased by Chester Beatty in 1916," with the calligraphy and lavish decorations of Ruzbihan al-Shirazi, a 1989 reproduction in full color, even to the discoloration of the old paper.

Prince Maximilian's *Travels in the North American Interior*, as reported in these two 1830s renderings of artist Karl Bodmer: "Sih-Chida and Mahchsi-Karehde, Mandan Indians"; and "Mouth of the Fox River (Indiana)"

There is also *The Art of Calligraphy*, a 1991 Turkish book of the history and full-color-and-gilt examples of masterpieces in some of the many elegant styles of Arabic script.

The *Kitab al-Anwar al-'Aliyah fi al-Asrar al-Qudsiyah* (*The Book of Holy Secrets*), printed in Kazan, Tataristan (Russia), in 1896, explains miracles from an Islamic point of view, and the *Ravzat al-Abrar* by Aziz Efendi Karaçelebi, printed at the Bulaq Press in Egypt (1832), is an example of world history with an emphasis on Ottoman Turkey.

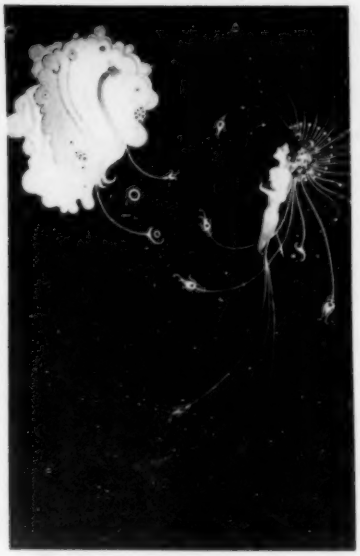
In the Geography and Map Division, acquisitions head James Flatness presented the 1840s "General Map of Ireland by the Railway Commissioners" in many folded parts, featuring—in colors like citron, cherry and gun-metal blue—the "Emerald Isle" in minute detail.

Mr. Flatness then displayed the celebrated map by Jodocus Hondius (circa 1589–1595) of the around-the-world voyages of Sir Francis Drake and Thomas Cavendish, the *Vera Totius Expeditionis Navtica*, followed by an 1811 13-inch globe (one of the earliest commercial globes in the world) by James Wilson (1763–1855), America's first commercial maker of globes terrestrial and celestial. This globe was acquired in 1991 and added to the division's collection of other Wilson globes, along with those of the Pendleton Co. (circa 1820) the first American map lithographers.

One of the most attractive of the maps recently acquired is also one of the rarest. It shows Republican France after the 1789 revolution as a many-masted ship in full sail. (The still-royalist northeast France alone appears as mere land-geography.) According to Mr. Flatness, this colored engraving was acquired at the suggestion of the Bibliothèque Nationale, owner of the only other known copy. Along the wide margins surrounding the image is what appears to be a British-biased 1796 account of French Revolutionary events, one that perhaps has never appeared in any other form.

As examples of the wide-ranging recent acquisitions of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, American history specialist James Gilreath offered some printed rarities: the 1872 "Broadway Underground Railway: Route and Plan of Construction." One of only three known copies in the world, this plan by the Beach Pneumatic Transfer Co. used diagrams of the London transit system as a model for the New York City subway.

Then there is an 1865 catalog of the *Architectural Iron Works of New York*, which features iron fittings and mouldings for building exteriors. It



"The Woman in the Moon" Nazimova as Salome; Natacha Rambova's 1922 costumes and settings for the silent film evoke artist Aubrey Beardsley's "shocking" illustrations for Oscar Wilde's 1894 drama.

became a template for much of the look of 19th century New York City architecture.

This was followed, in Mr. Gilreath's words, by the "first known broadside announcing Gen. George Washington's successful second crossing of the Delaware to defeat the Hessian troops at Trenton, N.J.," on Dec. 26, 1776. The much-yellowed document is dated Dec. 30.

Also, the *Constable's Pocket-Book* of 1710, a Boston "how-to" policeman's manual; a replacement first-edition copy of William Goldman's *The Lord of the Flies* (London, Faber & Faber, 1959), with dust jacket intact.

Among the most impressive of the selections are two books. One is *Yellowstone National Park* (Boston, L. Prang, 1876), with engraved colored illustrations of vast landscapes reminiscent of the style of Frederick Church.

The second is German Prince (of Wied-Neuwied) Maximilian's *Reise in das Innere Nord-America* (*Travels in the North-American Interior*), published about 1840, with colored engravings by Swedish artist Karl K. Bodmer. They depict, from a European point of view, an early and unspoiled American West of the 1830s.

Other artwork shows vast, lonely open spaces with a fury of activities by the Indians—each a finely wrought figure study in itself—with implements in bright scarlet and orange accenting their movements. The "scalp-dance" of the Mandan tribe might almost be some version of a medieval tourney. In the work, each scalp represents an individual kill and it is awarded to the lady of choice. She and her peers then perform a dance while carrying the scalp at the end of a long pole.

As with all of the current acquisitions mentioned here, there is much to ponder, a bounty for historians, novelists and artists of the future.

Bobbitt *(Cont. from p. 114)*

Nominations for the prize may be submitted by publishers only. Announcements, along with rules and application forms, will go out to publishers from the Library's Poetry and Literature Center. Entries should be accompanied by the form, four copies of the nominated book, a $25 contribution made payable to the "Poetry and Literature Fund" of the Library of Congress, and a stamped return postcard so that the Library can acknowledge receipt. Applications must be postmarked no later than June 30, 1992. Publishers are urged to be selective in their nominations.

For purposes of the prize a book is defined as follows: a collection of printed leaves, that have been folded, secured by adhesive along the binding edge in a perfect binding, i.e., no saddle-stitched or stapled binding, bound and published in a standard edition of not less than 1,000 copies. A first book or book composed of new work will qualify; collected and selected works will qualify only if they include at least 30 new poems previously unpublished in book form.

Announcement of the recipient of the award will be made by the Library in early October. Also in October, the award will be made by the Librarian at an invitational reception, to be followed by a public reading, by the author, from the book chosen for the award.

Rigg *(Cont. from p. 119)*

"It is the kind of play one might enjoy on a second hearing if only the first time hadn't left such a strong feeling of once is enough."

☐ Lillian Hellman's "Toys in the Attic": "Hellman has chosen to write on a Tennessee Williams theme in an Agatha Christie style."

☐ Williams' "A Streetcar Named Desire": "A tedious and squalid anecdote."

☐ On Christopher Isherwood's "I Am a Camera": "Me No Leica."

But "the critics were only doing their job," Ms. Rigg sympathized. "They wrote as they felt, however wrong, and the public reproved them."

Reviews of the actors themselves can be just as harsh. For example, a critic said of Tallulah Bankhead as Cleopatra: She "barged down the Nile as Cleopatra and sank."

Of Laurence Olivier in a television production as Shylock it was said: "Any fan of Disney's comics could turn on the set and see that he had modeled his appearance on Scrooge McDuck . . . producing a ducky look to go with his quacky sound."

"Did you notice how often the actor is criticized on his physique?" Ms. Rigg asked.

"Lest I be accused of cowardice, I will quote my worst notice: 'Diana Rigg is built like a brick mausoleum with insufficient flying buttresses.' "

As the laughter subsided, she concluded, "I survived. We do survive. Actors have come a long way since Thespus." —*Guy Lamolinara*

Hundreds of PBS Stations to Air LC Film

San Francisco public television station KQED will present the Library of Congress film "Memory & Imagination: New Pathways to the Library of Congress" for national distribution via satellite to some 330 public television stations for broadcast during National Library Week, April 5–11. The film is being presented through the Interregional Program Service of the Eastern Educational Network.

Local libraries are urged to contact their local PBS station for exact time and date. The local promotion director for each station should be contacted to discuss ideas for joint promotion of National Library Week.

Following is a list of public television stations that had requested the film as of press time.

☐ KEMV, Mountain View
☐ KETG, Arkadelphia
☐ KETS, Little Rock
☐ KTEJ, Jonesboro

CALIFORNIA
☐ KCET, Los Angeles
☐ KCSM, San Mateo
☐ KEET, Eureka
☐ KIXE, Redding
☐ KVPT, Fresno
☐ KOCE, Huntington Beach
☐ KPBS, San Diego
☐ KQED/KQEC, San Francisco
☐ KRCB, Rohnert Park
☐ KTEH, San Jose
☐ KVCR, San Bernardino
☐ KVIE, Sacramento
☐ KVPT, Fresno

☐ WSFP, Fort Myers
☐ WSRE, Pensacola
☐ WUFT, Gainesville
☐ WUSF, Tampa
☐ WXEL, Boynton Beach

GEORGIA
GEORGIA PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
☐ WABW, Pelham
☐ WACS, Dawson
☐ WCES, Wrens
☐ WCLP, Chatsworth
☐ WDCO, Cochran
☐ WGTV, Atlanta, Athens
☐ WJSP, Columbus
☐ WVAN, Savannah
☐ WXGA, Waycross
☐ WPBA, Atlanta

INDIANA
☐ WFWA, Fort Wayne
☐ WFYI, Indianapolis
☐ WIPB, Muncie
☐ WNIN, Evansville
☐ WNIT, Elkhart
☐ WTIU, Bloomington
☐ WYIN, Merrillville
☐ WVUT, Vincennes

IOWA
IOWA PUBLIC BROADCASTING:
☐ KBIN, Council Bluffs
☐ KDIN, Des Moines
☐ KHIN, Red Oak
☐ KIIN, Iowa City
☐ KRIN, Waterloo
☐ KSIN, Sioux City
☐ KTIN, Dodge City
☐ KYIN, Mason City

KANSAS
☐ KOOD/KSWK, Bunker Hill/Lakin
☐ KPTS, Wichita
☐ KTWU, Topeka

KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR ETV:
☐ WCVN, Covington
☐ WKAS, Ashland
☐ WKGB, Bowling Green
☐ WKHA, Hazard
☐ WKLE, Lexington
☐ WKMA, Madisonville
☐ WKMJ, Louisville
☐ WKMR, Morehead
☐ WKMU, Murray
☐ WKOH, Owensboro
☐ WKON, Owenton
☐ WKPD, Paducah
☐ WKPI, Pikeville
☐ WKSO, Somerset
☐ WKZT, Elizabethtown
☐ WKPC, Louisville
☐ WKYU, Bowling Green

LOUISIANA
LOUISIANA ETV AUTHORITY:
☐ WLPB, Baton Rouge
☐ KLPA, Alexandria
☐ KLPB, Lafayette
☐ KLTL, Lake Charles
☐ KLTM, Monroe
☐ KLTS, Shreveport
☐ WLAE, New Orleans
☐ WYES, New Orleans

MAINE
MAINE PUBLIC BROADCASTING:
☐ WMEA, Biddeford

Watch

Memory & Imagination

New Pathways to the Library of Congress

on Public Television, National Library Week, April 5-11

Presented by KQED, San Francisco

ALABAMA
ALABAMA ETV COMMISSION:
☐ WAIQ, Montgomery
☐ WBIQ, Birmingham
☐ WCIQ, Mt. Cheaha
☐ WDIQ, Dozier
☐ WEIQ, Mobile
☐ WFIQ, Florence
☐ WGIQ, Louisville
☐ WHIQ, Huntsville
☐ WIIQ, Demopolis

ALASKA
☐ KAKM, Anchorage
☐ KTOO, Juneau
☐ KUAC, Fairbanks
☐ KYUK, Bethel

ARIZONA
☐ KAET, Phoenix
☐ KUAT/KUAS, Tucson

ARKANSAS
ARKANSAS ETV COMMISSION:
☐ KAFT, Fayetteville

COLORADO
☐ KBDI, Denver
☐ KRMA, Denver
☐ KTSC, Pueblo

CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT PUBLIC BROADCASTING
☐ WEDH, Hartford
☐ WEDN, Norwich
☐ WEDW, Bridgeport
☐ WEDY, New Haven

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
☐ WETA, Washington
☐ WHMM, Washington

FLORIDA
☐ WCEU, Daytona Beach
☐ WEDU, Tampa
☐ WFSU/WFSG, Tallahassee/Panama City
☐ WJCT, Jacksonville
☐ WLRN, Miami
☐ WMFE, Orlando
☐ WPBT, Miami

HAWAII
HAWAII PUBLIC TELEVISION:
☐ KHET, Honolulu
☐ KMEB, Wailuku

IDAHO
IDAHO PUBLIC BROADCASTING:
☐ KAID, Boise
☐ KISU, Pocatello
☐ KUID, Moscow

ILLINOIS
☐ WILL, Urbanna
☐ WMEC/WSEC/WQEC/Macomb/Jacksonville-Springfield/Quincy
☐ WQPT, Moline
☐ WSIU, Carbondale
☐ WTTW, Chicago
☐ WTVP, Peoria
☐ WUSI, Olney
☐ WYCC, Chicago

☐ WMEB, Orono
☐ WMED, Calais
☐ WMEM, Presque Isle
☐ WCBB, Lewiston

MARYLAND
MARYLAND PUBLIC TELEVISION:
☐ WCPB, Salisbury
☐ WFPT, Frederick
☐ WGPT, Oakland
☐ WMPB, Baltimore
☐ WMPT, Annapolis
☐ WWPB, Hagerstown

MASSACHUSETTS
☐ WGBH/WGBX, Boston
☐ WGBY, Springfield

MICHIGAN
☐ WCMU/WCML/WCMV/WCMW, Mt. Pleasant/Alpena/Cadillac/Manistee
☐ WFUM, Flint
☐ WGVU/WGVK, Grand Rapids/Kalamazoo
☐ WKAR, East Lansing
☐ WNMU, Marquette
☐ WTVS, Detroit
☐ WUCM/WUCX, University Center/Bad Axe

MINNESOTA
☐ WDSE, Duluth
☐ KAWE, Bemidji
☐ KSMQ, Austin
☐ KTCA/KTCI, St. Paul/Minneapolis
☐ KWCM, Appleton

MISSISSIPPI
MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITY FOR ETV:
☐ WMAA, Jackson
☐ WMAB, Mississippi State
☐ WMAE, Booneville
☐ WMAH, Biloxi
☐ WMAO, Greenwood
☐ WMAU, Bude
☐ WMAV, Oxford
☐ WMAW, Meridian

MISSOURI
☐ KCPT, Kansas City
☐ KETC, St. Louis
☐ KMOS, Warrensburg
☐ KOZK/KOZJ, Springfield/Joplin

MONTANA
☐ KUSM, Bozeman

NEBRASKA
NEBRASKA ETV COMMISSION;
☐ KHNE, Hastings
☐ KLNE, Lexington
☐ KMNE, Bassett
☐ KUON, Lincoln
☐ KPNE, North Platte
☐ KRNE, Meriman
☐ KTNE, Alliance
☐ KXNE, Norfolk
☐ KYNE, Omaha

NEVADA
☐ KLVX, Las Vegas
☐ KNPB, Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLIC TELEVISION:
☐ WEKW, Keene
☐ WENH, Durham
☐ WLED, Littleton

NEW JERSEY
NEW JERSEY PUBLIC TELEVISION:
☐ WNJB, New Brunswick
☐ WNJM, Montclair
☐ WNJS, Camden
☐ WNJT, Trenton

NEW MEXICO
☐ KENW, Portales
☐ KNME, Albuquerque
☐ KRWG, Las Cruces

NEW YORK
☐ WCFE, Plattsburgh
☐ WCNY, Syracuse
☐ WLIW, Plainview
☐ WMHT/WMHX, Schenectady
☐ WNED/WNEQ, Buffalo
☐ WNET, New York
☐ WNPE/WNPI, Watertown
☐ WNYC, New York
☐ WNYE, Brooklyn
☐ WSKG, Binghamton
☐ WXXI, Rochester

NORTH CAROLINA
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CENTER FOR PUBLIC TELEVISION:
☐ WUNC, Chapel Hill
☐ WUND, Columbia
☐ WUNE, Linville
☐ WUNF, Asheville
☐ WUNG, Concord
☐ WUNJ, Wilmington
☐ WUNM, Jacksonville
☐ WUNK, Greenville
☐ WUNL, Winston/Salem
☐ WUNP, Roanoke Rapids
☐ WTVI, Charlotte

NORTH DAKOTA
PRAIRIE PUBLIC TELEVISION:
☐ KBME, Bismark
☐ KFME, Fargo
☐ KGFE, Grand Forks
☐ KDSE, Dickinson
☐ KSRE, Minot
☐ KWSE, Williston

OHIO
☐ WBGU, Bowling Green
☐ WCET, Cincinnati
☐ WGTE, Toledo
☐ WNEO/WEAO, Alliance/Akron
☐ WOSU/WPTO, Columbus/Portsmouth
☐ WPTD/WPTO, Dayton/Oxford
☐ WVIZ, Cleveland
☐ WOUB, Athens

OKLAHOMA
OKLAHOMA ETV AUTHORITY:
☐ KETA, Oklahoma City
☐ KOED, Tulsa
☐ KOET, Eufaula
☐ KWET, Cheyenne

OREGON
OREGON PUBLIC BROADCASTING:
☐ KOAB, Bend
☐ KOAC, Corvallis
☐ KOPB, Portland
☐ KTVR, La Grande
☐ KSYS/KFTS, Medford/Klamath Falls

PENNSYLVANIA
☐ WHYY/WDPB, Phila./Seaford, DE.
☐ WITF, Hershey
☐ WLVT, Allentown/Bethlehem
☐ WPSX, University Park
☐ WQED, Pittsburgh
☐ WQEX, Pittsburgh
☐ WVIA, Scranton
☐ WQLN, Erie

RHODE ISLAND
☐ WSBE, Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA ETV COMMISSION:
☐ WEBA, Allendale
☐ WITV, Charleston
☐ WJPM, Florence
☐ WJWJ, Beaufort
☐ WHMC, Conway
☐ WNEH, Greenwood
☐ WNSC, Rock Hill
☐ WNTV, Greenville
☐ WRJA, Sumter
☐ WRLK, Columbia
☐ WRET, Spartanburg

SOUTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA ETV NETWORK:
☐ KBHE, Rapid City
☐ KDSD, Aberdeen
☐ KESD, Brookings
☐ KPSD, Eagle Butte
☐ KQSD, Lowry
☐ KTSD, Pierre
☐ KUSD, Vermillion
☐ KZSD, Martin

TENNESSEE
☐ WCTE, Cookeville
☐ WDCN, Nashville
☐ WKNO, Memphis
☐ WLJT, Martin
☐ WSJK, Knoxville
☐ WTCI, Chattanooga

TEXAS
☐ KACV, Amarillo
☐ KAMU, College Station
☐ KCOS, El Paso
☐ KOCV, Odessa
☐ KEDT, Corpus Christi
☐ KERA/KDTN, Dallas
☐ KLRN, San Antonio
☐ KLRU, Austin
☐ KMBH, Harlingen
☐ KNCT/WCTF, Killeen/Waco
☐ KTXT, Lubbock
☐ KUHT, Houston

UTAH
☐ KBYU, Provo
☐ KUED/KULC, Salt Lake City/Ogden

VERMONT
VERMONT ETV:
☐ WETK, Burlington
☐ WVER, Rutland
☐ WVTA, Windsor
☐ WVTB, St. Johnsbury

VIRGINIA
☐ WBRA, Roanoke
☐ WCVE/WCVW, Richmond/Charlottesville
☐ WHRO, Norfolk
☐ WNVC, Falls Church
☐ WNVT, Falls Church
☐ WVPT, Harrisonburg

WASHINGTON
☐ KCTS, Seattle
☐ KSPS, Spokane
☐ KTPS/KCKA, Tacoma/Centralia
☐ KWSU/KTNW, Pullman/Richland
☐ KYVE, Yakima

WEST VIRGINIA
☐ WNPB, Morgantown
☐ WPBY, Huntington
☐ WSWP, Beckley

WISCONSIN
☐ WISCONSIN ETV NETWORK:
☐ WHLA, La Crosse
☐ WHRM, Wausau
☐ WHWC, Menomonie
☐ WLEF, Park Falls
☐ WPNE, Green Bay
☐ WHA, Madison
☐ WMVS/WMVT, Milwaukee

WYOMING
☐ KCWC, Riverton

VIRGIN ISLANDS
☐ WTJX, St. Thomas

Bee-In at Geography and Map

On Feb. 13 the Library hosted the winners of a Geography Bee at Eaton Elementary School (Washington, D.C.) and their instructor, Reeves Carroll, with a tour of the Geography and Map Division.

In the Atlas Section (see photo), Reference Librarian Tanya Allison treats the 4th, 5th and 6th graders to some unusual holdings: the original 1768 Mason-Dixon Line map (which also separated Delaware from Maryland); a three-dimensional map also featuring terms in braille; 18th and 19th century powder horns with scrimshaw maps and pictures; lunar globes; "surprise globes" (miniature world globes encased in celestial globe covers); globes as a yo-yo, a Rubik's Cube or a basketball; and examples of literary and fantasy cartography: Loch Ness, Moby Dick, Peter Pan and Robin Hood.

Close Encounters *(Cont. from p. 123)*

With the audience already reeling from the sheer range and diversity of material, Bernard Reilly of the Prints and Photographs Division delivered the final blow: a double-barrelled fusillade of images from two slide projectors. Soviet news photos of the Japanese surrendering in Manchuria in 1945. Nineteenth century images from the Paraguayan civil war. General Franco. Tonton Macoutes in Haiti in 1986. A Palistani movie poster. Daguerreotypes. The Chicago Seven by Avedon. Photos of AIDS victims. And more.

As the lights came up, the audience was invited over to tables set up against the wall for a closer look at the items that had been presented. As people grazed through what can only be described as an intellectual smorgasbord, they asked the obvious question for all those who feast on proximity: When is the next presentation?

–Craig D'Ooge

MEETINGS

Manuscript Division Sponsors Modern Archives Institute

Participants in the winter Modern Archives Institute for 1992, held in Washington, spent Feb. 5 at the Library in a program organized by the Manuscript Division.

The group began the day by viewing the LC presentation movie, followed by tours of the Manuscript Division conducted by Archivists Joseph Sullivan, Michael McElderry and Connie Cartledge, as well as Reference Librarian Charles Kelly.

Early American History Specialist Gerard Gawalt mounted an exhibit of selected items from the divisions holdings and spoke to the group during their tour. Participants then convened in Dining Room A where they were treated to discussions by Library staff members. Harriet Ostroff, head of the Manuscript Section in Special Materials Cataloging, discussed the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections; Paul Chestnut, head of the Preparation Section, spoke about the "Manuscript Division: History and Organization, and the Preparation, Arrangement and Description Functions"; John Haynes, 20th century political history specialist, spoke about "Acquisitions"; Mary Wolfskill, head of Reference and Reader Services, discussed "Reader Services: Reading Room Operations, Security, Reader Orientation, Reference Inquiry Procedures, Interlibrary Loan of Microfilm."

At the conclusion of the program, tours were given of other divisions by Carrie Beyer, staff assistant, Conservation Office; Ronald Grim, head of the Reference and Bibliography Section, Geography and Map Division; George Hobart, reference specialist; and Helena Zinkham, head of the Processing Section, Prints and Photographs Division; Rosemary Plakas, American history specialist, Rare Book and Special Collections Division; and Rosemary Hanes, reference librarian, and Sam Brylawski, reference librarian, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

The institute is administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), in cooperation with the Library. Some 40 archivists and curators participated in the institute. Included among the 40 this time were two staff members from the Manuscript Division: Michael Klein, reference librarian in Reference and Reader Services, and T. Michael Womak, archivist in the Preparation Section.

CNLIA Semiannual Meeting

The Council of National Library and Information Associations (CNLIA) held its semiannual meeting at the 60 East Club in New York on Dec. 6. In its half century of

existence, 1992 being its Jubilee Year, the association has worked to sponsor and promote activities for the benefit of the library community not provided by others, such as taking the initiative that resulted in the *Bowker Annual* and acting for many years as secretariat of the Z39 Committee of library standards under the American Standards Institute, which now operates independently as NISO (National Information Standard Organiation).

Of the many standards developed by this body, the best known are probably ISBN (numbers for books) and ISSN (numbers for serials), which are used throughout the world.

During the past year a speakers bureau for library conventions and workshops has been organized. A booklet listing the names of the participants and the topics that they can address has been prepared. A survey of the 19 member associations of their conference and convention procedures is in the process of being completed. It will serve as a guide for planning the very intricate procedures in this regard, especially for volunteers in the smaller organizations. In this connection it was suggested that a calendar of forthcoming library associations' conventions would be helpful. Such calendars had been published in the past by the American Library Association and the Special Library Association.

The program, "Planning and Role-Setting for Libraries: A Compehensive Management Approach", was presented by Madeline V. Taylor, director of the George F. Smith Library at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey in Newark. She commented on a workshop, sponsored by the Association of Academic Health Science Library Directors, whose objective had been to "provide an overview of strategic planning, performance measures, service roles and management information systems for increasing organizational effectiveness in academic health science libraries." Statistical surveys should be designed to bring the objectives of the institution into clearer focus and determine to what extent they are being achieved. In this way statistics correctly interpreted may provide managers with guidance in improving performance.

On Feb. 18, Dr. Billington accepted the six completed volumes of the *Enciklopedija Slovenije;* the Library also will receive the volumes yet to be published. Present at the ceremony were (from left) Predrag Paul Pajic of LC's European Division; Dr. Ernest Petric, head of the Office of the Republic of Slovenia; Dr. Billington; Dimitrij Rupel, foreign minister of the Republic of Slovenia; Gregor Zore, councillor; and Imre Jármy of LC's Exchange and Gift Division. *Photo by Erica Wissolik*

Exhibit *(Cont. from p. 118)*

ing, they had developed an effective accounting system using knotted strings, referred to as *quipu,* depicted in Guman Poma de Ayala's famous drawings. They used to record everything, from loads of corn or wool entering Inca storehouses to the size of armies and numbers of births," said Ms. Loste.

☐ "Mouth of the Amazon" is a hand-drawn map in a 1630 atlas of Joao Teixeira, a Portuguese cartographer. This map provides an accurate image of the Amazon delta and the peoples who lived there. Accompanying the atlas is an effigy figure (1300–1800 A.D.) from Santarem made by the Tapajo people of the Amazon. This is being loaned to the Library from the University of Pennsylvania's Museum of Archeology and Anthropology.

☐ "Village of Secotan" is an engraving by John White that appears in Thomas Hariot's "A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia" (1590). The Secotans lived near what is now the North Carolina Outer Banks.

"The engraving shows careful management and use of the land and its plant and animal life in the 1580s upon contact with the English. Corn and sunflowers are shown, planted in orderly rows," said Dr. Hébert. Deer had been domesticated in the woods near the village, and some buildings were used to store surplus corn.

"Through these objects, the exhibit shows that we possess a cultural heritage that preceded us by thousands of years," said Ms. Loste. "The 'New World' was new to Europe, but it was old for the people who lived here. It was with the coming together of two old worlds that a new world resulted."

–Guy Lamolinara

Next: "On the Eve of 1492: The Mediterranean."

PUBLICATIONS

New Science Tracer Bullets

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 91-9). June 1991. Compiled by Stephanie Marcus, this literature guide provides introductory reference material in the collections of the Library of Congress on the medical aspects and several other related issues pertinent to the HIV-1 virus that causes AIDS.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Desalination. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB-91-5). June 1991. Compiled by John F. Buydos, this literature guide provides reference material in the collections of the Library of Congress on the various technologies available to produce freshwater from brackish or seawater.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Career Opportunities in Science and Technology. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB-91-6). July 1991. Compiled by Michelle Cadoree, this literature guide provides reference material in the collections of the Library on career possibilities and opportunities in the fields of science and technology.

Copies of these publications may be obtained free on request from the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

Recent NLS/BPH Publications

The following publications are available free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542.

Talking Book Topics (ISSN 0039-9183), September-October 1990, November-December 1990 (Vol. 56, Nos. 5-6); January-February 1991, March-April 1991, May-June 1991, July-August 1991, and September-October 1991 (Vol. 57, Nos. 1-5). Bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library's national talking-book collection. Includes news about free library services for blind and physically handicapped readers and lists popular magazines recorded on disc. In large print and on cassette and disc.

Braille Book Review (ISSN 006-873X), September-October 1990, November-December 1990 (Vol. 59, Nos. 5-6); January-February 1991, March-April 1991, May-June 1991, July-August 1991, September-October 1991 (Vol. 60, Nos. 1-5). Bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library's national braille collection. Also reports on free library services for blind and physically handicapped readers, announces books available from independent agencies, and lists popular magazines produced in braille. In large print and braille.

News (ISSN 1046-1663), October-December 1990 (Vol. 21, No. 4); January-March 1991, April-June 1991, July-September 1991 (Vol. 22, Nos. 1-3). Quarterly report on national and international activities in library services for blind and physically handicapped individuals, distributed to the national network of cooperating libraries and agencies. In regular print and braille.

Update (ISSN 0160-9203), October-December 1990 (Vol. 13, No. 4); January-March 1991, April-June 1991, July-September 1991 (Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3). Quarterly newsletter with information for and about volunteers in the NLS network. In regular print and braille.

Cassette Books 1990 (ISSN 0363-9029). Annotated catalog of adult and young adult books recorded on cassette for blind and physically handicapped readers during 1990. Titles, which have previously been announced in *Talking Book Topics*, are arranged by subject category under nonfiction and fiction headings. In large print and on flexible disc.

Braille Books 1989-1990 (ISSN 0277-5247). Annotated catalog of press-braille and limited-copy books produced for adults and young adults during 1989 and 1990. Titles, which have previously been announced in *Braille Book Review*, are arranged by subject category under nonfiction and fiction headings. In large print and braille.

Horses (ISBN 0-8444-0664-3). An introduction to racing, ranching, and riding horses for blind and physically handicapped adults and young people. Includes short articles and annotated bibliography. In large print, in braille, and on flexible disc.

Sailing (ISBN 0-8444-0662-7). An introduction to sailing for blind and physically handicapped adults and young people. Includes short articles and annotated bibliography. In large print, in braille, and on flexible disc.

Westerns 1983-1990 (0-8444-0720-8). A guide to selected western stories in special formats for adults. Includes titles produced since the publication of the 1983 bibliography, *Westerns*. In large print, in braille, and on flexible disc.

Magazines in Special Media 1990 (ISSN 0889-6518). Listing of periodicals available in large print, embossed, and recorded formats. Part I describes magazines available from NLS by direct subscription. Part II lists magazines that are not part of the NLS program and provides ordering information. In large print, on disc, and in braille.

Library Resources for the Blind and Physically Handicapped 1991 (ISSN 0364-1236). A directory of the national library service providing recorded and braille materials to blind and physically handicapped persons. Includes information on NLS network libraries and machine-lending agencies, and on other national library resources; and statistics on readership, circulation, and budget. In regular print.

What's New? 1991. Yearly publication describing the most recent enhancements of the NLS program. Includes information on catalogs, bibliographies, newsletters, and other publications. In large print and braille.

Reflections of a Lifetime Reader. An address delivered on May 7, 1990, to the Conference of Librarians Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals by Kenneth Jernigan, executive director of the National Federation of the Blind. In large print.

Several new factsheets are now available. *Facts: Books for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals* (January 1991), in regular print and braille; *Facts: Music for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals* (January 1991), in regular print and braille; *Facts: International Interlibrary Loan* (February 1990), in regular print; *Facts: Magazine Sales to Overseas Organizations* (February 1990), in regular print; and *Facts: Cassette Magazines Produced by National Libraries* (December 1990), in regular print.

Two factsheets are available in Spanish. *Facts: Libros Para Ciegos y Físicamente Impedidos* (January 1990); and *Facts: Hechos: Máquinas de Reproducción Sonora y Accesorios Disponibles Mediante Préstamo Gratuito para Individuos e Instituciones Elegibles* (November 1989). In regular print.

Blindness and Visual Impairments: National Information and Advocacy Organizations (Reference Circular 90-2, December 1990). Lists organizations that provide a variety of direct services to blind and visually impaired persons, including advocacy and advisory services, information and consultation, counseling and employment programs, assistive devices, publications in special formats and more. In regular print, on disc and in braille.

Building a Library Collection on Blindness and Physical Disabilities: Basic Materials and Resources (Reference Circular 90-3, December 1990). Lists materials recommended to libraries and organizations as basic resources for providing a current information service on visual impairments and physical disabilities. In regular print.

Sports, Outdoor Recreation, and Games for Visually and Physically Impaired Individuals (Reference Circular 91-1, May 1991). Lists and describes national organizations that sponsor athletic events and provide related services for children, young people and adults with visual or physical disabilities; lists camps for children with special needs; books and magazines on sports, camping and recreation facilities; manufacturers and distributors of specially designed sports equipment and games. In regular print and on disc.

Disability Awareness and Changing Attitudes (Reference Bibliography 91-1, July 1991). Annotated bibliography includes books, periodicals and audiovisuals concerning advocacy, participation and evolving public attitudes toward disability, most published since 1984. In regular print.

Four new large-print informational brochures with flexible audio discs introducing the National Library Service are now available. The discs are playable at 33⅓ rpm on standard turntables. *Reading Takes You Everywhere* is directed to commuters and travelers; *Talking Books Are Good Therapy* features information about services for persons who cannot read because of temporary disabilities; *Books Are Fun for Everyone* is addressed to eligible children; *La Lectura es Para Todos* is for blind or physically handicapped Spanish-speaking readers.

Two new brochures in large print are now available. *Braille: An Extraordinary Volunteer Opportunity* describes training and service opportunities for volunteers wishing to transcribe and proofread braille materials. *Libros Parlantes para la Tercera Edad* contains information in Spanish on the NLS talking-book program for senior adults.

New Country Studies from FRD

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued the latest two volumes in a series of country studies published under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army: *Soviet Union: A Country Study*, edited by Raymond E. Zickel, and *Dominican Republic and Haiti: Country Studies*, edited by Richard A. Haggerty.

The series consists of more than 100 titles and covers approximately 140 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics, and national security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary and an index.

Both of the new books are unusual because of their length and more extensive coverage. The 1,200-page Soviet Union book, for example, offers 19 chapters, two substantive appendixes, 38 maps and charts, over 100 photographs, 56 tables and a lengthy chronology, bibliography and glossary.

During the past several years, over 1 million copies of the books in the series have been sold, and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

To purchase the books, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering (Soviet Union—$39, 008-020-01253-0; Dominican Republic and Haiti—$20, 008-020-01254-8). Include check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Rio Office Staffer Publishes Guide

Carmen M. Muricy, chief librarian for program activities in the Library's Rio de Janeiro Office, is the author of a new publication *The Brazilian Amazon: Institutions and Publications*. The work was adapted from a paper presented by the author at the 33rd annual meeting of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), held at the University of California, Berkeley, in June 1988.

The contents reflect the effort undertaken by the Library of Congress Rio Office to identify and acquire publications from the Amazon region over the past 20 years. The guide includes 122 of the most important institutional publishers from the region, as well as 40 institutions interested in Amazonian issues located in other parts of the country; 296 titles are cited, including current government and institutional serials documents, scholarly and cultural journals, monographic series and a selective number of monographs and pamphlets.

The publication was supported by the Latin American Institute of the University of New Mexico and is available from SALALM (via the University of New Mexico General Library), appearing as No. 28 in its Bibliography and Reference Series, ISBN 0-917617-26-6.

Guide to Polish Independent Press

Zbigniew Kantorosinski of the European Division has prepared *The Independent Press in Poland, 1976-1990: Holdings in the European and Prints and Photographs Divisions, Library of Congress*, a 66-page publication that cites titles and holdings of a collection of more than 3,500 uncensored monographs, serials, pamphlets, letters, leaflets, broadsides, posters and campaign stickers acquired by the Library.

Much of the collection was donated by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. The list of items indicates the wide range of political groups that participated in the growing democratic movement in Poland. The introduction gives a brief description of the collection. Also included are a list of abbreviations commonly used during this period as well as a geographical and author/name index. The publication is available free from the European Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

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